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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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TODAY ALL ROADS LEAD TO THE FAIR

Perfect Day Marks the Opening of the Inland Empire Exposition Which is Bigger, Brighter and Better Than Ever—Splendid Display of Products of Factory, Field, Forge, Quarry, Mine and Farm.

With more pomp and ceremony than has heretofore marked the opening of the state fairs in Utah, the Inland Empire exposition was formally opened to the people of Utah this afternoon. President J. G. McDonald of the fair association headed the long procession which marched into the manufacturers' building and was the first speaker. With him in the line of march were the following: Governor Spry and Cols. Booth and Kessler and Gen. Wedgwood of his staff, President Joseph F. Smith, President A. H. Lund, President John R. Winder, Chief Barlow, the Rev. P. A. Siegkin, many senators and representatives from the last legislature, N. K. Barton, Mrs. P. J. Riter, W. F. Armstrong, C. A. Hickenlooper, William C. Winder, F. J. Hewlett, Emma Empey, Thomas H. Smith, J. H. Scely, A. B. Carstensen, all of the fair board, Secy. H. S. Ensign and others. Arriving at the balcony, Held's band played a rousing patriotic air and Prest. McDonald opened the fair with a short address. He expressed his pleasure in being able to formally open the greatest fair that Utah has ever had and paid a tribute to those who had made it possible. He regretted that each county in the state did not have an exhibit there, but said that he hoped the county commissioners in every county would take such action that each county would in the future have its own building on the grounds and that the governor would name special fair commissioners from each county to represent their counties and superintend their own exhibits. He introduced Governor Spry, who said in part:

"It affords me a great deal of pleasure to open the Inland Empire exposition, and I desire to congratulate President McDonald and the other officers of the association for the manner in which they have achieved this success. I congratulate the people, too, for having energetic, wide-awake and public spirited men and women in this association, capable of placing before you such a fine exposition. There has been a great advance in manufacturing and all possible encouragement should be given to outside capital to come in here and open up new industries and develop the resources of the state.

"I hope we will be able to interest capital in our iron and coal and I hope in the not far distant future to see a great iron works started here to develop the great stores of mineral we have in this state. It is my prayer to the people of Utah and I beg them to lay aside their petty differences and get together, putting their shoulders to the wheel of commercial progress for the development of the state and the good of all. President Taft declares that Utah has the finest cattle in the world and this is so because the people of Utah are buying in the principal markets of the world and breeding only the best.

Gov. Spry referred to the remarkable success of Utah exhibitors at the A. Y. P. exposition at Seattle and then formally accepted the keys to the exposition and bid all the people of Utah enjoy it.

President John R. Winder spoke briefly, saying that 53 years ago the first state fair in Utah was held on the site of the Utah hotel and that since that day continual progress has marked each succeeding exposition. He expressed his pleasure in having attended every state fair since that time and in having his own exhibits there. He said that he had made it incumbent upon each of his sons to perpetuate his name on the rolls of the State Fair association.

A selection by the band closed the formal exercises, and the crowds began to surge back and forth in a great mass of happy humanity in the full enjoyment of the great exposition.

BIG CROWD PRESENT.

With an enormous crowd in attendance, the great Inland Empire exposition was formally opened this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, by Governor William Spry. The numerous buildings presented a scene of preparedness unusual for the first day of such a gigantic affair, and every individual exhibit was already in its proper place.

It is unquestionably the biggest and finest state fair ever held in the history of Utah, and probably will be remembered as the most impressive effort ever made by any western state to show all of its resources by the visible proofs in the innumerable products of factory, field, forge, quarry, mine and farm.

The gates were opened to the public at 10 o'clock this morning, and from that time thousands of visitors poured into the spacious grounds and made the long rounds of the exhibition buildings.

The conditions were auspicious for a state fair opening. Weather Wizard Thissen evidently did his best to make things comfortable. Although the fair officials had been anxiously watching the leaden skies, fearing that the rain which had been falling at fitful intervals on Saturday night and Sunday might continue and mar the opening exercises, their dark anticipations were dispelled. When the sun pulled back the curtain of the night from the purple sierras of the Wasatch range, the morning broke beautiful and balmy under a sky of turquoise blue, flecked with a few patches of fleecy clouds. It was a perfect day of fair fall weather. The air was just crisp enough with the tanging chill of autumn to send the blood racing through one's veins, and the great crowds fairly danced with pleasure.

FORMAL OPENING.

The fair officials and invited guests gathered at the president's and directors' headquarters at 1 o'clock, when the formal opening exercises were held. Held's band played several selections. The Rev. F. H. Short delivered the invocation. J. G. McDonald, president of the Utah State Fair association, made the opening address, and turned the keys of the exposition over to Governor Spry, who made the principal address of the occasion and officially declared the fair open. Two or three short addresses were then delivered by prominent citizens, and the exercises at the headquarters were concluded.

The guests were then taken by the directors of the fair association around the grounds on an extended tour of inspection. The guests included Gov. Spry and his staff, the state officers, judges of the state supreme court, state legislators, Mayor John S. Bransford, all of the city officers, and the ministers of all the churches in Salt Lake City.

Individually and collectively, these prominent men pronounced the exposition to be the largest, most varied, most interesting and most complete fair of its kind ever held in Utah. Praise was freely expressed for the management of the fair, especially regarding the fast work done in having everything in readiness for the big crowds.

EXHAUSTIVE EXHIBIT.

So extensive are the numerous exhibits that it is impossible to make a satisfactory examination of all of the interesting details in a one day's visit. Not only are the huge exhibition buildings crowded with excellent displays of all kinds, but the amusements demand a large share of the visitor's time. The exposition as a whole takes in the national live stock exhibits, the manufacturers' exhibits, the mineral and mining exhibits, the enormous horticultural exhibits, the horse races, day and night; the "Desert," with its delightful and instructive shows; the display of fine arts and crafts; the sensational and thrilling free amusement acts; the school exhibits; the "Battle of the Plains" and wild west show; the products of orchard and farm; the vast collection of machinery of every imaginable description; the Utah national guard exhibit; the Utah agricultural college and experiment station, and other attractions too numerous to mention.

PROGRESS IN A NUTSHELL.

The Inland Empire exposition in its protean forms typifies the tremendous material progress of the State of Utah, and to the most casual observer this fair marks extraordinary changes during the last year. And one feels that in the countless exhibits of plump pumpkins, fat squashes, giant sugar beets, sleek herds of cattle, portly porkers, rosy apples and blushing grapes rests the foundation of the true greatness of the state.

Perhaps the distinctive keynote in this grand symposium of prosperity is the crowd of visitors. A general air of satisfaction appears in the faces of the thousands of men and women who have come from all parts of Utah to see the fair. It is a well-dressed, contented, genial crowd, representing the backbone of the state's citizenship.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

The catalogue of even the different lines of exhibits is too long for repetition. The array of Utah's home industries, as exemplified in the manufacturers' exhibit, is astonishing in its wide scope. By the time the visitor finishes looking at this collection, he feels that Utah might be cut off entirely from the outside world, and still this great mountain empire could pursue its usual course of life and would receive all the articles it could utilize from local manufacturers alone.

The grounds are dotted with fine decorative features. On the lawn beside the president's and directors' headquarters, Edward McClelland has built a huge mound in the form of a hemisphere, representing the northern half of the earth, and composed entirely of beautiful plants to the number of 5,000. The degrees of longitude are thrown in clear relief by the varying shades of the plants, which are bright red at the equator and gradually blend upward into pink and lighter shades, the arctic zone being snow-white. At the apex stand an American flag and two pennants, the latter bearing respectively the inscriptions, "Cook, first," and "Peary, second," with gold letters on a purple background.

"This decoration which I made from plants at Wandamere park may precipitate the notorious north pole controversy anew at the fair," remarked Mr. McLelland, "but the Peary supporters who object to his pennant being market 'second' must, on this occasion, allow the gardener's art to predominate over the problem of polar precedence."

By way of diversion, J. G. McDonald, Claude Russell, Ed. McLelland and Horace Ensign, were photographed beside the floral mound, and they announced that on the strength of the picture they will lay claim to having reached the north pole third, though which one shall have the chief distinction among the trio is still unsettled.

HORTICULTURAL BEEHIVE.

Another perfect specimen of the master gardener's art is a huge beehive, composed of several thousand "hen-and-chickens" plants, which stands directly before the main entrance to the fair grounds. It was made by Nicholas Byhower, gardener at Liberty park.

One of the interesting sights at the fair is the large exhibit of the Utah national guard, which is the first of its kind ever presented for public inspection in this state. It includes all of the guns and equipment of the guard, and occupies a separate building across the avenue from the art gallery.

The boys of the state industrial school at Ogden, are quite proud of their fine band, numbering 40 pieces, which is quartered during fair week in the N. G. U. building.

Utah manufacturers are vying as never before in their exhibits, and they are impelled to their greatest efforts by the offer of a handsome silver loving-cup trophy which has been put up for the winner who makes the finest individual exhibit of his own products.

The mineral and mining exhibit is especially interesting. The various ores and samples are classified and set apart in different compartments. The most extensive exhibits are from the Tintic and Park City districts.

BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS.

To paraphrase Cy Warman, it's day all day in the daytime, and there is no night in the fair grounds. More than 7,000 incandescents and 225 arc lights radiantly illuminate every nook and crevice, not only in the building but all over the grounds. The race track is so strongly lighted at night that one may read a newspaper at almost any place around the big circle of blazing globes. On a small platform, reaching 50 feet above the ground and is feet directly above the grand stand, rests the largest search-light ever brought into the State of Utah, from which the racing horses will be followed at night, so that every movement can be clearly seen by the crowd in the stand and beside the track.

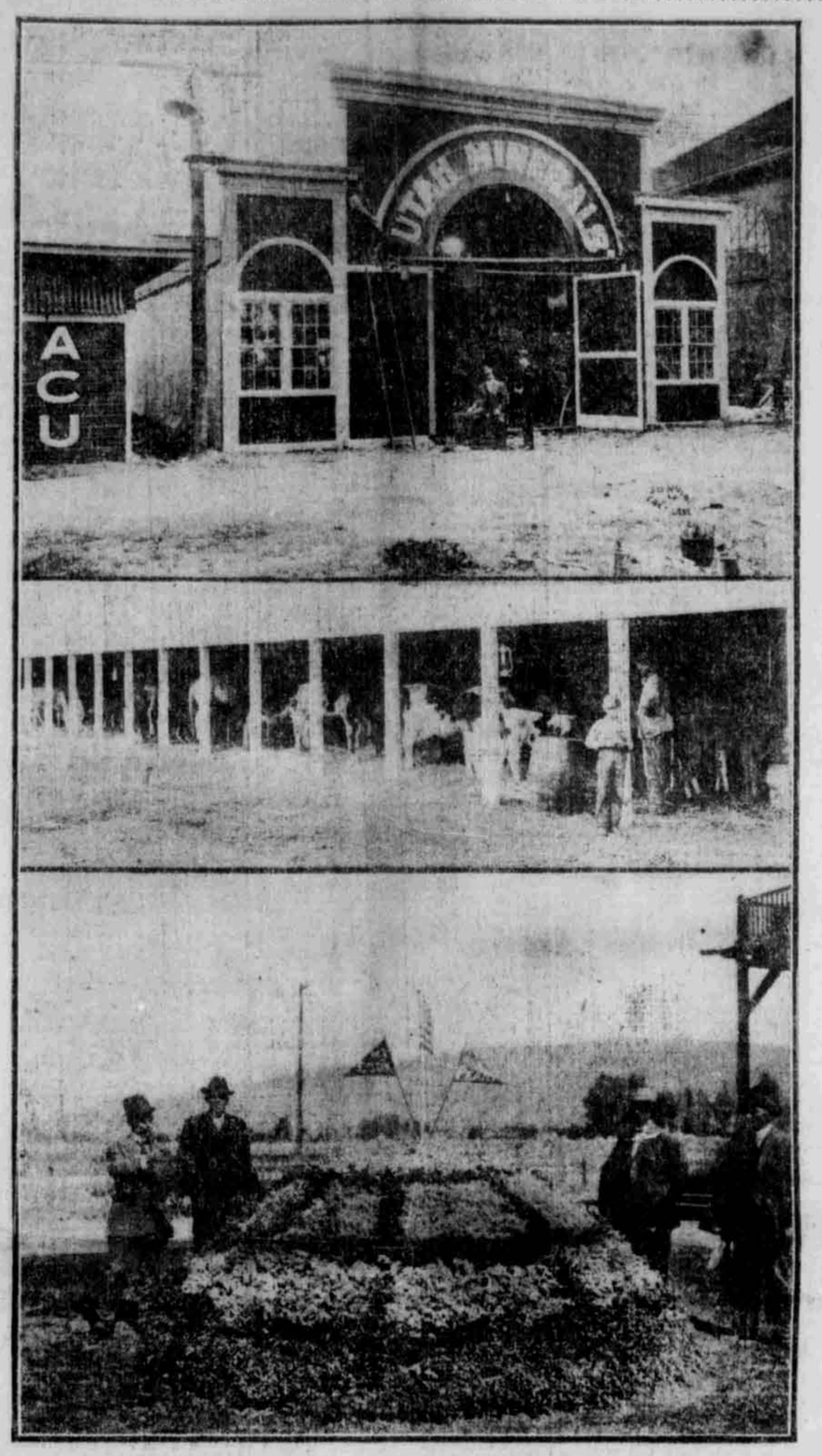
SPEEDY HORSES.

The speed department of the fair reports 87 horses already in the stalls. For this week, from Oct 4 to 9, inclusive, the Buena Vista races will be postponed, and the running races on the Buena Vista cards will be transferred to the fair grounds. The judges of the Utah Jockey association will officiate at the state fair races during fair week, headed by Judge Pomeroy.

Secretary Horace Ensign stated that every racing event has been filled to the limit, and that it has been found necessary to shut out late entries on account of the unprecedented number received for each race.

The race lover will find a lot of class in the fair racing cards all this week. The two principal features of the racing will be the Utah State fair handicap, Tuesday, and the Inland Empire exposition, Saturday. Ten horses are entered for each event, and the purse is $500.

The poultry show is the finest exhibition of its kind ever seen at a state fair in Utah. The builders declare that the patent pens in the big, new poultry house are the best ever used in such a show in the west. The exhibits represent the cream of the poultry business in Utah, which amounts to more than $1,250,000 in investments over the state.



SCENES AT THE STATE FAIR.

Top—Harry S. Joseph spent Sunday on the Fair grounds getting the mineral exhibit ready.
Middle—A few Holsteins taking a light lunch.
Bottom—President James G. McDonald, Claude Russell and Ed McLelland "discovering" the north pole at the Inland Empire Exposition.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBIT

The arts and crafts exhibit at the Inland Empire exposition is attracting hundreds of appreciative visitors, under the skilled and tactful management of Mrs. Priscilla Jennings Riter, the director; Miss Catherine Wells, who is in direct charge of the exhibit, and J. Leo Fairbanks, assistant art supervisor.

The exhibit includes a large number of paintings in oil and water colors, several fine collections of photographs that are really artistic, original designs in book covers and art crafts work, wood carvings, portrait busts in plaster and bronze, steel and copper engravings, two cabinets of beautiful hand-painted china, a cabinet of art crafts work from the L. D. S. university, inlaid woods and hammered copper and bronze work.

Five of the paintings are worthy of the finest galleries. The sensation of the art exhibit is "The Lady in Red," a large portrait by J. Will Clawson. This artist also has on exhibition a number of other meritorious works, including "Monterey by Moonlight," "Model Resting" and "The Venice of America."

One of the strongest paintings is "Black Rock," by Harry L. A. Culmer, the subject being the big rock of that name in Great Salt Lake. The rock looms grandly above the water, in dark relief, silhouetted against the last gorgeous burst of light from the dying sun as it sets behind the Brine. The waves are finely handled, the painter catching the elusive art of depicting the swell and fall of the waters around the rock. The reflection of the sun's rays over the lake is superb. Mr. Culmer also exhibits three small water colors of unusual cleverness.

GEM OF COLLECTION.

The crowning painting of the whole collection is the "New England Forest in Winter," by F. J. Girardin. One can almost hear the soughing of the wind through the trees in looking on this picture, and it gives one a distinct shiver. This Girardin is a true artist, faithful and inspired by a love of nature and her works. Other paintings hung in the exhibit by Girardin which deserve special study are two autumn scenes and three forest brooks.

There is a fine melancholy sweetness in a winter forest scene by Edward Hill, brother of Thomas Hill, who painted the famous "Driving the Last Spike," which is in the Hopkins institute in San Francisco. This painting shows a dark lane running through a New Hampshire forest, the path covered with snow. It is probably the highest example of landscape art ever seen in the west. Those who visit the exhibit should by all means study Edward Hill's "Massachusetts Coast Near Plymouth" and his forest scenes, of which there are four.

"The Close of Day," by J. T. Harwood, is a beautiful thing. It shows a furrowed field, a tired ploughman wearily plodding after two oxen, and a deadly pale sunset over the dark forest in the background. Harwood strikes an odd color note in his reds and black shadows, in "The spinning song," showing a girl in Puritan costume, sitting with hands folded in her lap, beside a great spinning wheel, while the fire-light from an unseen fireplace on the right throws her figure and face out of the darkness of the room. A painting of different tone is Harwood's "Liberty Park" landscape, gay in the white light and gentle, young greens of early spring.

Donald Beauregard has several gripping paintings in modern impressionist style, presenting scenes from western life, including the somberness of the desert, the struggle of pioneers and kindred subjects. His best pictures are "Digging Clay in Winter," "Windy Autumn Day" and "Milking." He also shows several good colored pastel sketches.

FAIRBANKS AT HIS BEST.

One of the most fascinating paintings in the exhibit is "November," by J. B. Fairbanks, showing a fog on the ocean, the sun breaking through heavy clouds, a peculiar glint shining on the waves, making an impression of gray through out, that is sad and strange. J. B. Fairbanks also exhibits several other canvases which he painted while in the east about six months ago. His "Coast of Santa Marta," showing a moonlight effect on the waters, and a black cliff far away falling sheer into the waves, with a fisherman's boat in the right foreground, is a striking picture. His versatility is shown in a change of mood through the "New Jersey Harvest," in which the golden glow of the sun falls on the yellow stubble, and in it an atmosphere of peace and rest radiates the soul.

A number of well-known local landscapes are depicted in the work of J. Leo Fairbanks with fine appreciation and careful handling. One of his best pictures is the view looking into American Fork canyon, as seen from the summit, and another beautiful scene is Lake Phoebe, with Wolverine peak in the background. The esthetic will draw memories of days of joy from his painting of Fisher Harris's cabin in Big Cottonwood canyon, surrounded by quaking aspens. A beautiful and striking contrast is felt in his "Rocks Near Lake Mary," another Big Cottonwood scene, in which the pine trees cast their deep shadows down the green slope of a gentle hill, and the grass is spotted with bright red Indian paint brush flowers. J. Leo Fairbanks also has a fine portrait study of his father, J. B. Fairbanks, who sits reading a book.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

A real artist in photography is Ally Thomas O. Sheckell, who shows a rare collection of his own charming lens masterpieces. One especially, of a snowbank edged by a riotous bank of daisies in Big Cottonwood, is enough to gain him fame as an amateur throughout the country.

One of the finest private collections of photographs in portraiture ever exhibited in the west is that of Mrs. Creighton, a local artist, who works in platinum and sepia.

Beautiful enlargements and the smaller photographs in sepia from which they were taken are shown by William O. Inami, a Japanese, who has the fine, delicate instinct for little detail of his countrymen. Inami's cloud effects, trees and blurred, shadowy campfires are surpassing.

One of the most interesting photograph collections is that of Stuart M. Young, who shows pictures taken on the recent archeological expedition into southeastern Utah. There are a number of fine photographs of the famous Nonnezhoshi arch, or great natural bridge, besides several of the Keet Seel ruins in northern Arizona.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTS.

Ruth Carol Evans has a few exquisite original designs in book covers, art crafts work, an altar piece, and several studies of women in the nude.

A thing worth study is the wood carving of hunters and dragoons by T. M. Adman.

Mary Teasdel has some good paintings, including yellow roses in a bowl, an apple tree in spring, and portrait of an old woman.

Mrs. Marie G. Hughes shows a number of beautiful pictures, including a spray of pink roses and another of nasturtiums.

G. W. Browning shows several water colors of unusual merit, including a red sunset, with a boy driving three cows to the farm sheds; "Moonlight on a Mountain Brook," and "Children in the Garden."

Among the best still life and water-color studies are those by Mrs. E. F. Barrett of Provo, including "Chinese

(Continued on page two.)

SECOND DAY OF L. D. S. CONFERENCE

Tabernacle Well Filled at Third Session—General Authorities and Prominent Visitors Occupy Places on the Stand—Addresses Are Replete With Good Advice—Strong Testimonies of the Truth of the Gospel.

The second day of conference was marked by beautiful weather, the rainstorm last night ending with clear skies and cool balmy air which proved inspiring to the large crowd that attended the third session of conference in the tabernacle this morning.

Ten o'clock found a number of seats vacant in the tabernacle, but when the opening hymn was announced ten minutes later, many of them were taken and a large congregation was present, the body of the tabernacle and gallery being well filled.

The general authorities of the Church were all present in their places excepting Elder C. W. Penrose of the council of twelve, who is presiding over the British mission, and a large representation of prominent men and women from outside stakes were grouped in chairs in front of the stand.

The opening hymn, "Praise to the man," was sung by the choir and congregation.

Prayer was offered by Elder Benjamin Goddard, after which the choir sang "Lo, the mighty God appearing."

RUDGER CLAWSON.

Elder Rudger Clawson of the council of twelve was the first speaker. He said the Lord is very good to us and orders all things well. Last evening he sent a beautiful shower which cooled the air and laid the dust, and today it is beautiful for the people to move about.

"Speaking of the weather reminds me of a capitalist who went to Kansas to look at a large farm. He inquired carefully as to the quality of the soil. The farmer said it was rich and productive. He then inquired as to the climate when the farmer said it was very fine. As an illustration, he said he had several hundred chickens which he wished to get to market in the busy season. He was saved the trouble of doing so by a cyclone which twisted their necks, plucked them and carried them to market."

The speaker eulogized the climate of Utah and then said he desired to speak on the subject of priesthood, which is the authority of God delegated to man by which they can build up his Church on earth. Priestcraft is the assumed authority of God. Wherever you find the Church of Christ you will find the priesthood. It is said in one of the revelations of God to Joseph Smith that priesthood continues in the Church of God always. It is spoken of as being unchangeable. Part of sec. 84 of the Doctrine and Covenants was read which stated that the priesthood was handed down from father to son and rightly belongs to the chosen seed. Abraham received the priesthood from Mechisedek and Moses from his father-in-law, Jethro. Others also had the priesthood given to them. It is stated also that Moses sought to sanctify the people but owing to their stiffneckedness Moses was taken from their midst and the holy priesthood also. John the Baptist was given the priesthood and Jesus was also spoken of in Scripture as being a great high priest. The Savior said to his apostles, "Ye have not chosen me but I have chosen you and ordained you," which he would not do if he had not received authority. Joseph Smith also received the priesthood at the hands of Peter, James and John. John the Baptist also appeared to Joseph Smith and ordained him to the Aaronic priesthood. The words used by John the Baptist, recorded in the Doctrine and Covenants, were read by Elder Clawson. "It is seen," said he, "that the priesthood has been handed down from Adam to Joseph Smith, and through him to all of us."

In secs. 84 and 107 this subject of priesthood is treated fully. There are two priesthoods, the Melchisedek and Aaronic. The former is spoken of as the higher and the latter the lesser. In the higher priesthood are apostles, high priests, seventies and elders. Included in the lesser priesthood are bishops, priests, teachers and deacons. The higher holds the right of presidency and the communion with God, while the lesser has to do with outward ordinances and the ministering of angels.

It is said that no man can see God without the priesthood. Elder Clawson read from the Doctrine and Covenants regarding the importance of the priesthood, as entitling all those who receive it and are faithful to it to become heirs of God and join heirs with Jesus Christ.

This subject of the priesthood is so important that it has been thought wise to establish classes for instruction in the priesthood, where men holding the priesthood may learn their duties and enter into the spirit of the same. A committee was appointed to prepare a course of lessons, which was received joyfully last winter. There are now some difficulties in the way. Most of the classes were compelled to adjourn during the summer. It will now be necessary to gather them together and awaken new interest. If possible these classes should continue all the year and not be broken up during the summer.

Think of the influence for good in 60 stakes of Zion when the fathers take their boys to their quorum meetings. It means increased knowledge and love among members of the priesthood. Such a course would mean about nine years' experience for boys and young men in the lesser priesthood before they are given the high priesthood. Such a course of training would mean a great deal for the Church. We do not fully realize the importance of this movement for the betterment of the quorums of priesthood, which is one of the most important movements in the Church, in my humble opinion.

REED SMOOT.

Elder Reed Smoot, expressed pleasure at meeting with the Latter-day Saints in general conference and desired a continuance of the same good spirit manifested in the previous meetings.

I never get tired, said he, of thanking my heavenly Father that I was born in these valleys. My associations with the people of the world make me feel more appreciative of our blessings, in this regard. We are liable to not realize the blessings given us in this favored spot. I hope the brethren and sisters will feel contented and try and help their children; that they will cultivate their farms a little better and divide up with the boys, that all may work earnestly for the upbuilding of the state.

Much good instruction has been given during the conference. There are many successful homes in Zion. Every home should be a home of contentment, order and godliness. The glory of a home is hospitality and the crown is godliness. I wonder if our homes are built on this foundation so that our children realize it. I fear that in my beloved country today the spirit of godliness and prayer is vanishing. In many of the best homes they do not pray to God as a family and they do not ask a blessing on the food. All manner of "isms" are arising and there is a desire to throw off what is called the bondage of Christianity. When a man like Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, comes out and denies the atonement of Christ, the benefits of the sacrament, the performance of miracles and other things which form the basis of christianity, such announcements must have the effect of bringing into the homes of the American people a disregard of the mission of Christ.

I hope there are homes of order and contentment in Zion. When I say home, it means to me a place where every child and father and mother love to come. It may be of the poorest construction, but where all live for one end and that to keep the laws of God, it must be a home of happiness.

One of the best means of bringing unity in a home is prayer. Every member of the family should unite in offering prayer.

About the meanest thing in the world is a lazy man. I have met several. I asked one of them once, who was always looking for work and praying that he would not get it, how he got along. He said "Well, my wife is still washing." Asked why he didn't help her wash, he said such a thing was beneath his dignity as a man. I would like to impress upon the parents the necessity of teaching their children to work. I am glad I have a trade on my hands and I want every daughter of mine to know how to take care of a home, even if she does not have to do it." Elder Smoot then read from an editorial in the Square Deal Magazine on the subject of laziness, in which the causes of laziness and its results on the mental and physical powers were depicted.

I would like to see every father have a desire to see his boy become proficient in whatever he undertakes. I gave 20 years of my life to the Provo woolen mills and one of the hardest things we had to meet was to get boys and girls to stay long enough to learn the business.

If the manufacturers' association or the chamber of commerce wants to be of real service to the state, a committee should go east and pick out some of the hundreds of manufactures that could be started in this state and be made successful. Take the little state of New Jersey. It is not much larger than some of our counties; yet there was hardly one of the 800 paragraphs of the tariff bill that New Jersey was not interested in. Many of these manufactories could be started here profitably and some of them would not take much money.

I hope the Latter-day Saints will be kind to each other and make their homes ideal. I once heard a man say he had never kissed his wife since he was married. I do not believe in that doctrine. I have never left my home since I had one without kissing my wife good-bye, and I wish every father in Zion would do the same—not to my wife but to his. (Laughter.)

A man alone cannot make a home and he should seek to lessen the burdens of his wife and show an interest in her work which, as the saying has it, is never done, while man's work is from sun to sun.

HYRUM M. SMITH.

Elder Hyrum M. Smith said he always felt anxiety in addressing the conferences of the Church that he might not be able to express himself as he would like, though he always had joy when the task was done.

Elder Smith said he knew the work was of God, and was satisfied that the work would continue until it fills the whole earth and be understood by the children of God.

While Elder Smoot was speaking of Dr. Eliot's ideas, said he, I thought it is not anything new, but is merely a crystallization in the mind of Dr. Eliot of the beliefs and the unbeliefs of many Christian teachers in the world.

There is perhaps danger in this condition but the hand of God is in it, I believe. Mankind has been going to the various churches in search of God, and with the desire of receiving information and consolation. In many cases they have not found it and have lost interest in the churches. There is something in man that causes him to cry out and desire a knowledge of the supreme being. He sees his handiwork on every hand, and it is natural for man to be religious, though when they find a lack of what they want in the churches, they quit attending them. They will not be satisfied with husks given there. They want more and with the object of meeting this demand the Latter-day Saints have labored earnestly since the inception of the work to disseminate greater knowledge in the world. If men draw away from these churches and deny the gift of prophecy and revelation, and the truths recorded in the Scriptures, while they lose faith in the churches extant, they may ultimately be prepared for the revelation of God to the world today in the establishment of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

I desire to make a few remarks regarding the officers in the Church who hold the priesthood. The organization of the priesthood is wonderful, both in its effectiveness and its simplicity. The Church is divided into stakes and wards, over which are placed men holding the priesthood. Every man who holds the priesthood has a duty to perform, and when he knows his duty and does it, the work of God moves smoothly along. The fact that some are neglectful makes it hard for others who are faithful. When a man is given the priesthood he should seek to get the spirit of his calling and magnify his calling. I want to say that the freedom with which men resign their callings in the priesthood is out of keeping with the responsibility of his office. This applies especially to bishops, some of whom feel a desire to get out from under their responsibility when it becomes a little irksome or troublesome. Those who are placed in authority among the people should remain until the authorities who placed them there relieve them. It is wrong to resign these holy and sacred offices for trivial things. Some bishops have been known to remove to other wards or stakes simply to get out of the responsibilities. Thus for the year there have been 41 reorganizations of wards and stakes, many of them being because of a desire to get out of the responsibility they were under. Mission presidents do not resign and neither should home officers. If a bishop wants to resign, the president of a stake should know it, and when presidents of stakes have that desire, the twelve will make the change when they feel impressed. But